Marrakesh, Marrakesh-Tensift-El Haouz,

Dating from the 13th century, the neighborhood Bab Taghazout and Zaouia Sidi Bel Abbes are mentioned in testimonies like Lisan ad-Din Ibn al-Khatib will attest to the work already in the 14th century the modest structure. The true story of the zaouia begins in the early 17th century, when the Saadian Sultan Abu Faris epilepsy in 1603 had built a mosque adjoining the mausoleum primitf then in 1615 a library. In 1625, the remains of Ibn Abu Mahalli, self-proclaimed mahdi and the rebel saadien power, is buried in the madrasa of Sidi Bel Abbes. With the coming to power of the Alawites, the attention paid by the authority to the sanctuary place unabated despite moving the court to Meknes. In 1720, Sultan Moulay Ismail erected a dome over the grave of the saint. In 1756, Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdallah ordered the restoration of the madrasa and decrepit shrine, the mausoleum giving the appearance it has today. In 1769, this same sultan equips the mausoleum of a monumental fountain. A little less than a century later it was the turn of Sultan Abd ar-Rahman ordered the repair of the Zaouia. In 1850, his son, Sultan Mohammed IV built the souk Majadliyin adjoining the Zaouia. In 1907, Sultan Moulay Abdelaziz had decorated the hall of the mausoleum, decorating effort again in the 1980s by King Hassan II.

In 1524 the Sa'did dynasty rebelled in southern Morocco, and in 1554 they deposed the last of the Wattasid rulers. Muhammad al-Mahdi, the founder of the Sa'did dynasty, assumed the title of sultan, made an alliance with the Ottomans, and declared himself a descendent of the Prophet Muhammad (sharif), and even a caliph of Islam.